

# The Times-Dispatch

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SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1905.

## A Judge's Opinion of the Mann Law.

We publish in another column an article on the Mann law, written by a prominent circuit court judge in Virginia. The article was not written for publication, but it is so interesting and instructive that we take the liberty of giving it to the public.

Our correspondent declares that the saloon in the unprotected districts of the country is an insufferable nuisance, and that it ought not to be established at such points by the dictum of one man, unless it clearly appears that the people of that community have no objections to offer. "I am sure," he adds, "if you heard some of the testimony I have been obliged to listen to about these bar-rooms and country communities you would have no hesitancy in saying that the burden of proving that such an institution is desired by the local community should be upon the applicant for license."

He expresses the opinion that the Mann law is wise in allowing the judge great latitude of construction, without appeal from his decision. He also approves that feature of the law which increases the license tax and requires the distillers to apply for license to the court and give the court supervision over their business. The Times-Dispatch has raised no objection to any of these phases of the Mann law. We are willing that all saloons be legislated out of existence in the rural districts, and that no saloons be opened except by vote of a majority of the people of the locality concerned; and we are willing that the license tax shall be high. But we are opposed to any attempt to enforce prohibition in a community where public sentiment is clearly against it. The Mann law provides that before granting a license the judge shall satisfy himself that a majority of the voters in the district are in favor of saloons. So far, so good. But we insist that a petition is no fair method of testing public sentiment. A petition in such a case is in the nature not only of a viva voce vote, but of a recorded vote, and because a majority of the voters in any community refuse to sign a petition for the opening of a saloon, it by no means follows that a majority of such voters are in favor of prohibition. The only fair way to test public sentiment on this question or any other question is through the medium of the secret ballot.

If the people of any community are opposed to saloons, it should be their privilege to keep them out. But before an attempt is made under the Mann law or any other law to enforce prohibition in any community, it should be ascertained beyond peradventure that public sentiment is clearly in favor of prohibition. Otherwise the law will not be enforced, liquor will be sold in spite of it, blind tigers will flourish, and the law will fall into contempt. The liquor traffic is bad enough, but the demoralization which follows contempt of law is worse.

## A Hint to Virginia.

The secretary of the Maryland State Bureau of Immigration reports through the Baltimore Sun that through his efforts families have recently bought farms in Maryland. This was the result of a visit of the secretary to New York, made with a view to creating interest in Maryland among agents in that port. The secretary believes that much could be accomplished in the way of obtaining desirable immigrants from Europe for Maryland if some one able to speak with the immigrants in their own tongue would go to New York at least twice a month and confer with them as they arrive. He says that several States have special agents working exclusively for them, and that several Southern States are beginning to make unusual efforts to obtain a portion of the immigrants who are arriving just now in large ship loads. South Carolina, especially, he tells us, is spending a great deal of money in that direction and apparently with much success. That State maintains at No. 35 Wall Street an office with a regular force of clerks and agents who get many foreigners to buy farms. The plan is for the large land owners of the State to divide their property into small lots of twenty acres, which they sell to immigrants, giving them at the same time an option on the adjoining twenty acres as a stimulus to their energy and industry. They sell off the outside lots of the tract first; then at a higher price those nearer the center where a store and postoffice are established and in the course of time a little town may develop.

## Trolley Lines in Virginia.

Several days ago we printed a statement, kindly furnished by Secretary Upshur, of the State Corporation Commission, showing the counties in Virginia which have electric railway lines and the assessed value thereof, and took occasion to call attention to the gratifying development in this direction within the past twenty years. The Old Dominion Sun says that a project is now being considered to build an important trolley line in Southwest Virginia to connect the various mining towns—Big Stone Gap, Appalachia, Stonegap, Norton, Wise, Toms Creek, Dorchester and several others where large industries are operated. According to this statement the line will cover at least one hundred miles, having Big Stone Gap as the radiating point.

"Such an improvement," says our contemporary, "would assist largely in increasing business, facilitate its transaction and add to the social and commercial advantages of that section. Similar results would follow trolley lines connecting the various sections of the country with Augusta, Staunton, and the investment would pay as a business proposition. The resources of the county would be developed, the people brought closer together, interchange of ideas and values encouraged and every interest of the people promoted. With the street cars in Staunton in operation and rail communication with the various parts of the county, trade would be drawn here that now goes elsewhere and new traffic created that would enhance business, invite new enterprises and contribute to the growth and wealth of the county and city. With a trolley to one section of the county and its successful operation demonstrated, there would be no difficulty in getting capital to build others and permeating the suggestion we made last week to connect Staunton with Middlebrook or Rockbridge Baths, or Solon or Stokesville, Mr. Martin and

## Lee to Rest in Hollywood.

The remains of General Lee will rest in Hollywood. There is the monument of the Confederate dead; there the tomb of Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederacy, and there will sleep the body of the great Confederate cavalry leader of the Confederacy.

Richmond was the capital of the Confederacy. Richmond was his home during the four years that he was Governor and several years thereafter. He was more at home in Richmond than in any other city. It was the wish of Richmond, and we believe the wish of his friends and admirers throughout the State, that his tomb

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Stuart's Draft. Such improvements would infuse new life into our people, arouse their energies and cause two blades of grass to grow where one grows now.

The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, of Virginia, has just secured an amendment to its charter increasing the capital stock to \$2,500,000, which means, we are informed, that the company will in the near future extend its telephone lines throughout every county in Virginia. The trolley and the telephone are destined to work miracles in Virginia and to be the means of bringing the people into closer touch with one another. These trolley lines can be cheaply built and operated and can do a profitable business where steam roads could not live. Wherever such lines are extended they build up a business for themselves and their traffic increases as the development goes on. They will not be in conflict with the steam roads, but on the contrary will in many instances act as feeders to the greater lines. There is great hope in them for Virginia, and they will add immensely to the value of farming lands and town lots.

## Cheerfulness.

General Fitzhugh Lee was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, a man of strong mind and strong convictions, and in any event he would have been a man of prominence. But his universal popularity was due in great part to his amiability and his cheerfulness. He never complained; he made it a point, no matter what the situation, to keep his heart free from bitterness; to wear a smile upon his face, and to carry with him the air of good cheer and good fellowship. He made it a point to be agreeable on all occasions, and his geniality was not assumed. He was friendly with all mankind, even with the soldiers of the North, whom he had met upon many a field of battle, and all knew that his smile was genuine and his cordiality sincere.

Thackeray has said that the world is like a big looking-glass, showing each man his own image, frown at it and it will frown back at you; laugh at it and it will laugh at you. It is a jolly good companion. That was General Lee's motto and General Lee's philosophy. He felt kindly toward the world; he treated the world kindly and cordially, and the world received his overtures in the same spirit, and was equally kind and cordial toward him.

But something more: A famous surgeon has recently said that a man's usefulness is practically gone at sixty. General Lee was sixty-seven when he died, and was never more active or more useful than in the closing years of his life. In all his ways he was as young at sixty-seven as he was at forty-seven, and would not permit himself to be laid on the shelf. A man is as old as he feels, says the proverb, and as General Lee never felt old, he never grew old. He kept abreast of the times, and would not allow himself to become a back number.

But after all, "As a man thinketh in his heart, so he is." General Lee kept his heart free from malice and full of gentleness and good cheer, and so the whole current of his life was clear and sweet. In many ways he was an exemplar, but in this respect was his most noble example.

## The Test of Thomas.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.) "And after eight days again His disciples were within, and Thomas was with them; then came Jesus, the doors being shut, and stood in the midst, and said, Peace be unto you. Then saith He to Thomas: Reach hither thy finger and behold My hands, and reach hither thy hand and thrust it into My side, and be not faithless, but believing." And Thomas answered and said unto Him, "My Lord and my God." Jesus saith unto him: Thomas, because thou hast seen Me, thou hast believed; blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed."—St. John xxi:26-29.

On the evening of the day of resurrection the disciples were once more gathered together. But the event which had restored hope to their hearts they feared might excite the authorities and lead to their arrest. They, therefore, carefully closed the doors, that some time for parley or escape might be available.

To their astonishment and delight, while they were sitting behind the fastened doors, the well known figure of their Lord appeared. His familiar greeting, "Peace be with you," sounded in their ears. Further to identify Himself and remove all doubt or dread, He showed them His hands and His side and even ate before them.

There was a strange mingling of identity and yet difference between the body He now wears and that which had been crucified. Its appearance is the same in some respects, but its properties are different. Immediate recognition did not always follow His manifestation. There was something baffling about Him, suggesting a well known face, and yet not quite the same. The marks on the body or some characteristic action or utterance were needed to complete the perfect identification.

He could and did eat, speak and walk as before, and yet He could dispense with eating and could pass and repass through physical obstacles. His body was a glorified spiritual body, not any longer subject to the laws which govern us. These characteristics are worth noting, not only as giving us some idea of the type of body we shall wear, but in connection with the complete identification of the risen Lord.

When He appeared on that Easter night to His disciples one of them was absent. It was Thomas, commonly known as Didymus, the Twin. From what we are told of him, on other occasions, he seems to be a man apt to look upon the dark side

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should be in the burying ground of the capital city, and we are gratified to know that this wish will be realized. The decision to bring the body here will be given universal approval.

## The Music Festival.

Beginning to-morrow night Richmond will have a season of inspiring music. Home talent will give the chorus music and distinguished artists from abroad will do the solo parts. It will be a season of intellectual refreshment.

The Wednesday Club is a Richmond educational institution and has done excellent work in training singers. The choir of the city have measurably improved since the Wednesday Club began its course of instruction, and there has grown up among the masses a demand for a higher class of music. This school of music will give a recital at the Academy on Monday evening, Tuesday afternoon and Tuesday evening and every chair in the house should have an appreciative occupant on each occasion.

## Street Sprinkling.

We are pleased that the Street Committee has recommended that the city furnish the Virginia Passenger and Power Company free water for street sprinkling. If the recommendation is adopted, we feel sure that the company will give a fine service in exchange. It is quite possible for the company's sprinklers to drench the streets from curb to curb (except Broad), and that would solve the problem so far as concerns the streets upon which the cars run. There are some obstacles, but it is believed they can be overcome. At any rate, the officers of the Passenger and Power Company are public spirited citizens, and we feel sure they will meet the Council in liberal spirit.

## Greetings to Carolina.

The Executive Committee of the Virginia Press Association held a meeting in Richmond, yesterday and unanimously, not to say enthusiastically, accepted the invitation of President Varner to hold a joint meeting with the North Carolina Association at Asheville on July 5th and 6th. All the members of the committee present expressed themselves as being pleased with the prospect of meeting the North Carolina brethren and having the opportunity of swapping greetings and exchanging ideas.

It is not necessary to say that The Times-Dispatch is much gratified that this arrangement has been made, and we feel sure that the joint meeting will be both agreeable and profitable.

"Behold how good a thing," etc.

## Train to Lynchburg.

There ought to be an early train from Richmond to Lynchburg, leaving here in the morning and returning in the evening. It should run over the tracks of the Southern and Norfolk and Western, by way of Burkeville. There is no obstacle in the way of the railroad officials who only agree to it.

What say the people of Richmond and the people of Lynchburg and the people along the line? If they want such a train, let them speak out, and they will get it.

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of everything, but at the same time was not wanting in courage and loyalty to his Master. We are not, therefore, surprised to find that he is absent at this first meeting of the disciples.

If the bare thought of his Lord's death had been terrible, what dark despair must have seized him when that death was actually accomplished! His mind dwells on the print of the nails and the wound in the side more than on the well known features or figure by which he would recognize his Lord.

His heart was with that lifeless body on the cross, and he could not bear to see his friends, or speak to those who had shared his hopes. So he buried his desolation and bitter disappointment in solitude and silence.

None of the others expected the resurrection any more than he, but they met together according to His command, and in meeting were rewarded by His visible presence. But he was absent, and thus it was that, like many melancholy persons, he missed the opportunity of seeing what would have forever scattered his darkness.

Though he may not have been to blame for absenting himself, he was to blame for refusing to accept the testimony of his friends and companions, when they assured him they had seen the risen Lord. Some deference was due to the witness of men whom he knew to be as truthful as himself. He could have no doubt that they believed they had seen the Lord. If they could be deceived—then of them why should he think his senses would prove more infallible?

But if all this tells against Thomas, he has also much in his favor. It is true he had been obstinate and unreasonable, but it is also true that he was with the little band of Christians on the second Lord's day. That he did not now avoid the society of those happy, hopeful men shows that he was far from unwilling to become (if possible) a sharer in their hope and joy.

He kept with the company of believers, hoping against hope to get out of the darkness and mire in which he was involved into the sunshine of His presence.

The disciples were again assembled, probably in the same room, associated forever in their memory as the place where their risen Lord had appeared to them, when, suddenly and suddenly as before, without warning, "the doors being shut," Jesus Himself stood in their midst. Surprise, unutterable surprise, undiminished by all he had heard or been led to expect, must have been written on Thomas's wide gazing eyes. But this glad surprise was displaced by shame, this eager gaze cast down, when he found that the Lord had heard his obstinate ultimatum and been witness to his sullen unbelief.

As Jesus repeats in almost the same words the hard, rude, material test which he had proposed, and as He holds out His hands for Thomas's inspection, shame and joy struggle for the mastery, and finally give place to the humble but glowing confession, "My Lord and my God."

His own test is superseded; he makes no movement to put it in force. He is convinced and satisfied with the identity of his Lord. Thomas had maintained that the rest were too easily satisfied, but at the last he accepts precisely the same proof as they.

And this is the happiest, highest, rarest state of the human soul. When a man has been carried out of himself by the clear vision of Christ; when in His presence he feels he can but worship and adore, this is the final and blessed benediction.

This was a rare and blessed hour for Thomas. He is utterly carried out of himself and sees nothing but his Lord. For once his spirit has found perfect peace.

And this blessedness is graciously given to those who have not seen, if they will believe. Why then do we rob ourselves of it and live as if it were not so?

We cannot apply Thomas's test, but we can test his test, or, like him, forego it, and rest on wider, deeper evidence. Are we to accept the signs He gives us of His presence? Do we not know the power of Christ's resurrection, as Thomas could not possibly know it?

If Thomas was constrained to acknowledge Christ as his Lord and his God, much more may we do so. May we so respond to His manifestation that we too shall receive the benediction of our Lord: "Blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed."

## Socialism.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: The growth of Socialism," presents an interesting and instructive analysis of the present trend of the American mind. The people are eminently practical. No ossified creed can hold them to a course that impairs their rights and endangers their liberties. They do not endangers their liberties. They do not endangers their liberties. They do not endangers their liberties.

President Roosevelt went to the wrong place to find good, healthy bears. He should have gone to the Chicago Wheat Exchange and the bucket shops thereabouts.

The Colorado courts are getting some puzzling cases out of the great strikes. There are damage suits against strikers and other suits by strikers against the men whose employ they left.

Be patient, Rojostevensky and Togo must close up the gap of more than three hundred miles before they can fight to hurt.

There are a few bears in New York that several Richmond investors would love to have Mr. Roosevelt convert into rugs.

Parsifal got the cold shoulder in Atlanta, but the papers of that town deny that it was any lack of "cushaw" on the part of Atlantians that brought the frost.

A semicolon, misplaced by the architect of the Wisconsin anti-cigarette law, has given the little "semicolon" a two years' further lease on life in that State.

April weather is mighty uncertain. No matter how brightly the sun shines when you leave home, you will doubtless need your umbrella before you get back.

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# Voice of the People

## THE MANN LAW.

Observations on Its Operation by a Virginia Judge.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I am very much interested in the Mann liquor law, and have read with interest the editorials contained in The Times-Dispatch. I have determined to write to you my observation of the law, which has come very forcibly to my observation as judge in this circuit. I think that you ought to be fully possessed of the scope and operation of the law, and then you will draw your own deductions as to its operation.

(1) The Mann law distinctly operates upon communities of less than five hundred inhabitants as judge in this circuit. I am concerned. People who live near a bar-room in a strictly rural community can only speak of the insufferable nuisance it is. It ought not to be permitted to be established at such a point by the dictum of one man unless it clearly appears that the people of that community have no objections to offer. Usually there is no public protection, and the disorder that such an institution breeds is often uncontrollable by local authority. The Mann law assumes such a place is unsuitable and only authorizes at such a place when the people of that community have no objections to offer. Usually there is no public protection, and the disorder that such an institution breeds is often uncontrollable by local authority.

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